

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,771

PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1972

Established 1887

Primaries

Massachusetts for McGovern; Pennsylvania to Humphrey; Muskie Seen Ready to Quit

By David S. Broder and Stephen Isaacs

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI)—Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota and Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, the pre-election favorites, swept to victories in separate Democratic presidential primaries today.

Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, the favorite for the nomination a few months ago, ran poorly in these two primaries, and the Mutual Broadcasting System tonight quoted his aide as saying that tomorrow morning he will withdraw from the race. Sen. Muskie canceled a scheduled trip to Toledo, Ohio, where he was to campaign for the Ohio primary next week.

In the Pennsylvania primary, won by Sen. Humphrey with 45 percent of the vote, Sen. Muskie finished fourth. He and Alabama Gov. George Wallace, who was second, and Sen. McGovern, who was third, each received about a fifth of the vote and the difference between Gov. Wallace's tally and Sen. Muskie's was less than 12,000 of the 1.3 million ballots cast. Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, who had not campaigned at all, was fifth.

With 99 percent of the Pennsylvania voters counted, this was the

result:

Sen. Humphrey, 475,533 35% Sen. McGovern, 277,050 21%
Gov. Wallace, 257,955... 21%
Sen. Muskie, 276,464... 20%

Massachusetts lined up this way with 85 percent of the votes tallied:

Sen. McGovern, 255,123 52% Sen. Humphrey, 33,585... 8%
Sen. Muskie, 165,851... 22%
Sen. Wallace, 36,465... 8%

The balance of the field shared the rest, with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy picking up close to 2,000 write-in votes.

Massachusetts and Pennsylvania use a complicated two-ballot system, choosing committed slates of party convention delegates in addition to the popular vote for the candidates themselves.

Sen. McGovern's smashing Massachusetts victory won him all the state's 102 delegate votes, thus making it look now like a McGovern-Humphrey fight for the nomination at Miami Beach in July.

In Pennsylvania, Sen. Humphrey picked up 57 of the state's 137 delegates. Sen. McGovern got 37. Sen. Muskie took 28 and Gov. Wallace two. The remainder were uncommitted.

Sen. Humphrey's victory in Pennsylvania was his first electoral triumph in a primary, although he is making his third try for the White House.

President Nixon had an easy time of it in both states' Republican primaries with nominal opposition from liberal Rep. Paul McCloskey of California (who has formally withdrawn from contention) and conservative Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio.

In Pennsylvania, Sen. Humphrey, who will be 61 next month, ran 15 percent ahead of Sen. Muskie, his 1968 vice-presidential running mate, even though Sen. Muskie reportedly isn't. Sen. Humphrey by two-to-one during the Pennsylvania campaign.

Sen. Muskie had the backing of the state's two strongest political organizations—the state-wide machine of Gov. Milton Shapp and the Philadelphia Democratic machine—but got only about 21 percent of the vote.

Sen. McGovern had a vigorous organization, but spent little time in the state personally, so he could concentrate on whipping Sen. Muskie in Massachusetts.

Gov. Wallace made but two brief trips to Pennsylvania and had no organization in the state, but it gave him second place.

Sen. McGovern took Boston by a two-to-one margin over Sen. Muskie, in winning his second primary of the year. In putting together back-to-back triumphs in Wisconsin three weeks ago and Massachusetts yesterday, Sen. McGovern bolstered his own chances for the nomination and sent Sen. Muskie's fortunes skidding.

Sen. Humphrey was third and Gov. Wallace fourth in Massachusetts. Sen. Humphrey made no appearances in the state, and Gov. Wallace was there only once. Sen. McGovern, who aimed his Massachusetts campaign at the blue-collar vote, saw his strategy indicated as he swept the Irish and Italian working-class wards of Boston by margins from two-to-one to four-to-one over his New England Polish Catholic rival, Sen. Muskie.

Sen. Muskie's delegates, however, included top names—Boston Mayor Kevin White, virtually all

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)



Sen. George McGovern



Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey

Sadat Makes Vow to Humiliate Israel, Regain Lands in a Year

CAIRO, April 26 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat last night made a pledge to "humiliate" Israel and liberate occupied Arab lands within one year.

The vow was made to cheering crowds gathered at Al Hussein Mosque to celebrate the anniversary of the prophet Mohammed's birth.

He said that Jerusalem was the property of the entire Islamic nation "and no one person can determine its destiny, simply because he lost courage or strength."

This was seen as a reference to Jordanian King Hussein's plans for a federation of which Jerusalem would become a state capital.

"This is our responsibility and we shall regain Jerusalem from those of whom the Koran said that their fate is their fate," Mr. Sadat said.

The president's office said that the Moscow visit was at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist party and the Soviet government.

Political sources said the visit was aimed at coordinating the Egyptian and Soviet views on the Middle East conflict before President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union next month.

Mr. Sadat will seek additional fighter-bombers and long-range missiles and discuss the prospects for a political settlement, the sources said.

"It's too soon to be making any major conclusions... it just ain't good science," he said. Story on Page 3.

Down-to-Earth Warning on Moon Rocks

Streaking back toward earth, Apollo-16 astronaut John W. Young took time from scheduled experiments to warn scientists on the ground that it was premature to speculate on the value of the moon rocks the spaceship was carrying.

The Communists have been increasing their pressure on the midsection of the country for the last several days. They have cut the major highways in the region, and their offensive has spread like a widening ink spot.

A government convoy reportedly fought its way from Qui Nhon. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Germany Grim and Anxious On Eve of Challenge to Brandt

By David Binder

BONN, April 26 (NYT)—A mood of grimness spread from the federal capital through West Germany today in anticipation of tomorrow's crucial test of strength between the Social Democrat, Willy Brandt, and his conservative challenger for the chancellorship, Rainer Barzel.

While parliamentary deputies

Russians show they are nervous about Bundestag debate. Page 4.

On both sides spoke openly of "bad feelings" in their stomachs about the voting test, workers went out on short "warning strikes" in dozens of cities on behalf of the Brandt administration.

Tonight, an uproar over charges involving alleged neo-Nazi and Communist collaboration erupted in parliament, UPI reported. Mr. Brandt had charged that Mr. Barzel's Christian Democrats depended in recent election gains on the support of



Some of the 7,000 persons who rallied yesterday in Hamburg to support the Ostpolitik of Chancellor Willy Brandt. (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

U.S. Agrees to Resume Talks; Reds Slice Across S. Vietnam

Push Drive In Highlands Toward Sea

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, April 26 (NYT)—North Vietnamese troops continued their efforts to cut South Vietnam in two today, overrunning a fire base near the coast in Binh Dinh Province and edging closer to the Central Highlands capital of Kontum.

Early this morning a U.S. Air Force C-130 transport plane was shot down near the besieged city of An Loc, 50 miles north of Saigon. The six Americans aboard were listed as missing.

An American was wounded by shrapnel at An Loc yesterday, and another, who was serving as a gunner aboard a helicopter flying over the Central Highlands, was wounded by enemy ground fire.

Sporadic shelling was reported in both Kontum and the neighboring city of Pleiku as Saigon government troops scrambled to organize against what appeared to be an imminent Communist attack on Kontum.

Under pressure from two tank-supported North Vietnamese divisions, more than half a dozen South Vietnamese fire bases in the Central Highlands have been abandoned in the last three days.

A government spokesman said tonight that American and South Vietnamese planes knocked out six North Vietnamese tanks yesterday less than two miles from the airfield at Kontum.

The spokesman said four more enemy tanks and 33 trucks were destroyed by American planes to postpone his decision to go to war against Israel.

We are preparing for the battle with patience and silence until the hour [to resume the war] comes, and it will not be far off," Mr. Sadat said.

He said that Jerusalem was the property of the entire Islamic nation "and no one person can determine its destiny, simply because he lost courage or strength."

This was seen as a reference to Jordanian King Hussein's plans for a federation of which Jerusalem would become a state capital.

There was no report on the fate of the 150 South Vietnamese regulars and several militiamen who had been manning the fire base.

Last Wednesday government forces were routed from the nearby district town of Hoa An with heavy losses.

Korean Victory

In a delayed report, allied military officers said South Korean troops claimed to have killed 252 North Vietnamese two days ago in the same area.

(South Korean troops cleared the enemy from a vital pass today between the coast and the major imperial cities of the Central Highlands, U.S. and Korean spokesman announced, according to Reuters.)

The move came amid mounting expectation here that the United States and the Soviet Union are close to a partial agreement to curb the nuclear arms race.

The brief announcement said that Ambassador Gerard C. Smith is expected to be in Washington for consultations, the American delegation announced.

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The departure of Mr. Smith came just five days after the return from Moscow of the Soviet chief delegate, Vladimir S. Semenov.

The series of consultations has given rise to expectations among diplomats and SALT sources that both chief delegates need final

Soviets Helped Launch '68 Talks

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI)—The Soviet Union gave help at "several critical points" in launching the Paris peace talks on Vietnam in 1968-69 but simultaneously plagued the

• 1969 Pentagon study said Hanoi could hold out. Page 2.

Nixon administration by supplying the bulk of North Vietnam's sophisticated weapons.

That dual Soviet role in the Vietnamese war is officially confirmed for the first time in the just disclosed war-assessment memo which the National Security Council completed in early 1969.

There is a striking parallel between the situation that existed then and the news of today, illustrated by the secret trip of presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger to Moscow this past weekend, a trip which was disclosed yesterday.

Then and now, the United States was seeking cooperation from the Soviet Union on ending the war. Then and now, or at least up to the time of Mr. Kissinger's visit to Moscow last weekend, U.S. strategists

were considering the risks of imposing air and sea blockades or otherwise cutting the North Vietnamese supply line to North Vietnam.

There is one outstanding difference in the international alignment, however. In 1968, American and Chinese relations were in a state of total hostility.

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Highlands Drive for Sea

Reds Slice Across South Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1) on the coast, to Pleiku, in the Central Highlands, yesterday on Route 19. It was the first group of government vehicles to get through since April 9, but South Vietnamese officers said the success of the column did not imply that the road had been permanently reopened.

The first American infantry division to enter the war fought in the Central Highlands in late 1965 to prevent the Communists from slicing the country in half. In other developments as the North Vietnamese offensive entered its fifth week:

EEC in Discord On Travelers' Tax-Free Goods

LUXEMBOURG, April 25 (Reuters).—European Economic Community foreign ministers failed today to agree on a plan to grant travelers bigger tax-free allowances inside the EEC, informed sources said here.

Under proposals from the EEC Executive Commission, the import allowance would have gone from \$75 to \$125 for ordinary goods, and up by 50 percent for luxury items such as tobacco, alcohol and perfume.

This would have meant that a Frenchman traveling to Belgium or Italy could have taken 300 cigarettes and one and a half liters of cognac with him instead of 200 cigarettes and one liter.

The commission had been pressing for the increases as a step toward removing frontier controls between EEC member states and giving their nationals a greater sense of belonging to a single community.

But the ministers disagreed over French demands that a system of checks be set up to guard against abuse of the system.

New Arab League Head

CAIRO, April 26 (Reuters).—Egypt has nominated Mahmoud Riad, 55, President Anwar Sadat's adviser on foreign affairs and a former foreign minister, to the post of secretary-general of the Arab League, Cairo's authoritative Al Ahram newspaper reported yesterday. The present secretary-general, Abdel Khaleq Hasouna, 73, was said by the newspaper to have told the Arab heads of state that he wishes to retire.

• The North Vietnamese fired 2,000 artillery shells into An Loc yesterday. But there was little movement on the ground by either the North Vietnamese or Saigon forces in what American military men described as another day of stalemate.

• In the closest fighting to Saigon yet in the current offensive, government forces reported the killing yesterday of 54 soldiers of the 101st North Vietnamese Regiment 24 miles northwest of the capital, near the district town of Cu Chi. Six South Vietnamese soldiers were reported to have been killed and 12 wounded. While the fighting was under way, a government spokesman said, the North Vietnamese fired four 122-mm rockets into a South Vietnamese base camp in Cu Chi.

• Near Dong Ha, on the northern front, South Vietnamese militiamen clashed with North Vietnamese attempting to cross the Cua Viet River yesterday and were said to have killed 90 of the enemy. A spokesman said that 10 South Vietnamese militiamen were killed and 30 wounded.

• Deep in the Mekong River delta, in Chuong Thien Province, which has been heavily infiltrated by Communist forces, militiamen attacked northeast of the district town of Long My, killing 10 of the enemy. The militiamen lost three dead and six wounded.

• Just inside Cambodia, at roughly the beginning of the Parrot's Beak section, South Vietnamese pilots said they spotted 10 North Vietnamese tanks today and destroyed four of them. The South Vietnamese rangers who had been operating in the Parrot's Beak area before the offensive began were shifted to reinforce government troops elsewhere, and the North Vietnamese reportedly have taken over a large part of the region. Some American intelligence officers fear the North Vietnamese may intend to use the Parrot's Beak as a staging area for a drive on Saigon.

American military officers said United States planes continued their raids in the panhandle region of North Vietnam, aiming at supplies, troop concentrations and anti-aircraft emplacements. The officers would not say exactly how many raids had been carried out, but there have been 100 to 125 on most days since raids over the North were resumed earlier this month.

Their capture raised to 19 the number of newsmen missing in Cambodia since April, 1970.

centrating on the three main fronts—the far north, the Central Highlands and the area around An Loc.

There were 24 B-52 heavy-bomber missions, with an average of three planes each. Eight missions were targeted in the vicinity of Kontum, with all but two of the others allocated to the northern front and the An Loc region.

While activity appeared to be relatively quiet on the northern front, where the North Vietnamese launched their offensive at noon on March 20, well informed American officials said they were convinced the fighting there was not over.

As tension continued to increase in the Central Highlands around Kontum, American officials estimated that some 15,000 to 20,000 North Vietnamese soldiers were in the area. This compared to roughly 10,000 Saigon troops.

Civilian Casualties

HONG KONG, April 26 (AP).—Radio Hanoi said today that 75 civilians were killed, 89 wounded and two villages destroyed when U.S. warplanes bombed Thanh Hoa Province April 21.

Earlier Hanoi had reported 244 civilians killed and 513 wounded in the April 16 bombing of Haiphong.

The Vietnamese language report on Thanh Hoa listed 57 killed and 51 wounded in Hat Hoa, a hamlet of 282 houses, 237 of which were reported as "totally razed to the ground."

Eighteen were reported killed and 38 wounded in Cong hamlet, where Radio Hanoi said "every home was left in ruins."

The two hamlets are located in the Dong Son district of Thanh Hoa.

Newsmen Captured

PHNOM PENH, April 26 (AP).—Two free-lance newsmen and their Cambodian driver apparently were taken prisoner by Communist commanded troops on Highway 1 south of Phnom Penh this morning. Cambodian soldiers reported.

The newsmen were identified as Terry L. Reynolds, 30, an American living in Vietnam, and Alan Hiron, 24, of Melbourne, a photographer. They were on assignment for United Press International.

Their capture raised to 19 the number of newsmen missing in Cambodia since April, 1970.

From 1968 until last fall, when they collapsed amid the mutual

recrimination revealed by the President in January, secret talks have allowed both sides to make whatever slight progress has been achieved in narrowing still gaping differences.

Indeed, one of President Nixon's reasons for unilaterally suspending the stalled semi-public talks on March 23 was the hope that North Vietnam could be persuaded to resume the secret negotiations. The United States now has dropped its public insistence that even the semi-public talks could not be resumed while the Communists pursued their current offensive and spurned "serious" negotiations in Paris.

But remarks to this effect by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and U.S. delegation chief William J. Porter were made right up until yesterday when Mr. Nixon spoke shortly after the White House disclosed Mr. Kissinger's secret mission.

Verbal Escalation

North Vietnam last week went through a similar verbal escalation—and de-escalation—of its conditions for resuming both semi-public and secret negotiations. The day after U.S. planes bombed Haiphong April 16, Mr. Thuy offered to resume secret talks, but on the condition that the United States "simultaneously" stop bombing North Vietnam and agree to resume the semi-public negotiations.

Thus, in terms of total economic and military resources available to support the war, the document stated, "North Vietnam is better off today [early 1969] than it was in 1965."

Manpower Sufficient

Even though the bombing of the North drained off roughly 500,000 people for such things as road and rail repair, and 110,000 soldiers for air defense, the report states that "the enemy has access to sufficient manpower to meet his replenishment needs for at least the next several years, even at the high 1968 loss rate of about 291,000" men.

On the effectiveness of U.S. bombing against the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, the Pentagon cited military estimates of about 95 tons of supplies destroyed each day on the trail between November, 1968, and the conclusion of the study.

But, they added, "While this is impressive, it is not really what counts. The critical factor is the amount that reaches South Vietnam... And since we have no control over imports to North Vietnam or inputs to Laos, it appears that the enemy can continue to push sufficient supplies through Laos to South Vietnam in spite of relatively heavy losses inflicted by air attacks."

It is not known whether those 1969 assessments are applicable to the Nixon administration and the current bombing in response to Hanoi's invasion of the South. But they are becoming an issue between the President and his critics.

Asked to comment on Sen. Gravel's charges, State Department spokesman Charles Bray said he did not think such charges were "fair or accurate criticism."

The earlier analysis of the effects of the bombing, he said, "covers a situation at a different time and under different circumstances." The earlier analysis of the effects of the bombing, he said, "covers a situation at a different time and under different circumstances."

About 200 of the students occupied the hall in the evening, and remained there this morning.

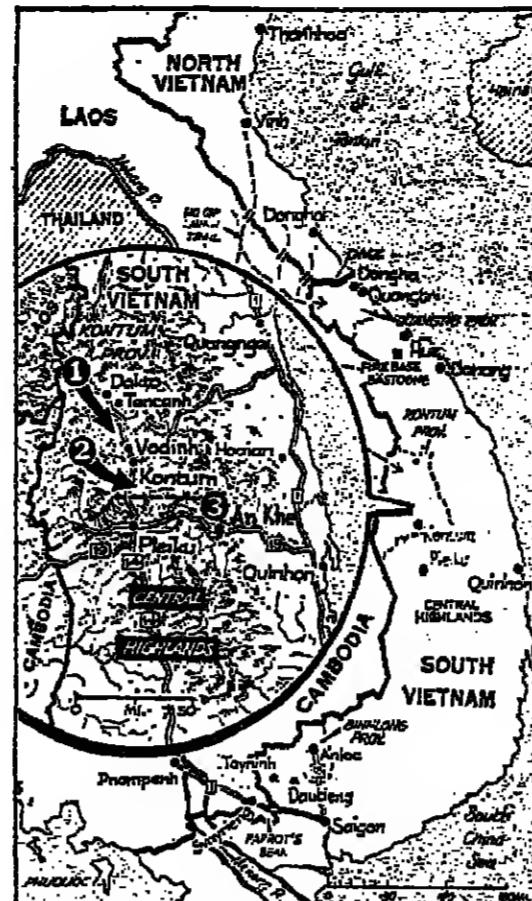
U.S. Envoy Retires

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI).—A federal jury convicted Louis Calhoun yesterday of conspiring to smuggle heroin into the United States from Canada and of possessing smuggled heroin. He was held without bail for sentencing May 25.

Calhoun, 48, a New Yorker, also is under indictment with 22 others—U.S. and French residents—in connection with an alleged smuggling ring that sneaked \$25 million worth of heroin from France in 1970 and 1971, most of it inside automobiles.

When Calhoun was arrested last October, officials described him as one of the major narcotics smugglers seized in the last decade.

"Thus, it was Zorin who elaborated on the two-phase concept for stopping the bombing without any ostensible reciprocal



U.S. Agrees to Resume Talks; Secret Meetings Expected

(Continued from Page 1)

traditional criticism of the United States, Mr. Thuy's remarks strongly suggested that some commitment, perhaps only indirect, would also be forthcoming on their willingness to hold secret talks. In itself, that could more than satisfy American demands for "serious" negotiations and provide a major face-saving inducement for the United States to overlook its previous demands for an end to the Communist offensive in South Vietnam as the price for resuming the formal weekly talks.

Mutual Satisfaction

Stripped of the often oratorical conditions laid down in public by both sides in the past month, there were ample surface reasons for mutual satisfaction at such an outcome.

Barring unforeseen developments, the Communists are now assured of their weekly propaganda forum at the formal talks while the allies can look forward to new secret negotiations.

From 1968 until last fall, when they collapsed amid the mutual

In Ability to Sustain Troop Losses

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI).—The Vietnam war evaluation by President Nixon's military and civilian advisers early in 1969 included a Pentagon assessment that Hanoi could continue to sustain very heavy troop losses for "at least the next several years" in its war against the

South. They offer individual targets which were rarely, if ever, available in earlier years... They have made themselves more heavily dependent on logistical and resupply facilities which are by their nature, more accessible to retaliation from the air."

Americans Are Sharply Divided On Bombing, Gallup Poll Shows

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., April 26.—The American people are sharply divided on the issue of bombing of North Vietnam with 47 percent in favor, 44 percent opposed and 9 percent undecided.

At the same time, the public gives overwhelming support to a bill now in Congress which would cut off all funds for the support of U.S. troops in Vietnam after Dec. 31, provided North Vietnam agrees to release all U.S. prisoners. Seventy-one percent favor this bill, 23 percent are opposed and 6 percent are undecided.

These findings are based on a nationwide survey of 1,483 adults, who were interviewed in person on Saturday and Sunday.

Soviets Gave 'Critical' Help To Launch '68 Paris Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

American-Chinese-Soviet relations since 1969.

In a State Department assessment in the NSC report, dated Feb. 21, 1969, Secretary of State William P. Rogers stated:

"We attribute more significance than does the embassy [the U.S. Embassy in Saigon] to Soviet efforts to be helpful in moving the negotiations ahead, and we think the evidence that they did so is quite clear. What is not clear is whether it was necessary for them to bring pressure on the North Vietnamese to bring about a compromise."

The State Department said that North Vietnam, retaining "firm control over its own war strategy," may "at times have employed the Soviets as intermediaries to convey positions upon which they had already decided themselves, that they would not have to 'lose face' by making the concessions directly to us."

Even so, the department said from May, 1968, to the date the talks were completed, the Soviets apparently had "employed their influence over Hanoi in a generally constructive direction both as to timing and substance."

The report said Soviet negotiators often staked out "tough" Hanoi bargaining positions to explore South Vietnam's thinking or, when Moscow wished, it utilized its "leverage" with Hanoi in "highly selective" fashion.

In dealing with the North Vietnamese, the State Department section of the report said, "the Soviets have experienced the full degree of Hanoi's ideological rigidity and distrust of the West, and on occasion they have privately deplored excessive North Vietnamese stubbornness."

Disputed 'Understandings'

Specific illustrations of Soviet action in helping to launch the Paris talks in 1968-69 were officially reported in 1969-1970, and unofficially acknowledged by the Russians. But publicly the Soviet Union denied that it had any involvement in one of the most important of these actions—the disputed "understandings" that accompanied the halt in the American bombing of North Vietnam on Nov. 1, 1968.

Manpower Sufficient

Even though the bombing of the North drained off roughly 500,000 people for such things as road and rail repair, and 110,000 soldiers for air defense, the report states that "the enemy has access to sufficient manpower to meet his replenishment needs for at least the next several years, even at the high 1968 loss rate of about 291,000" men.

On the effectiveness of U.S. bombing against the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, the Pentagon cited military estimates of about 95 tons of supplies destroyed each day on the trail between November, 1968, and the conclusion of the study.

But, they added, "While this is impressive, it is not really what counts. The critical factor is the amount that reaches South Vietnam... And since we have no control over imports to North Vietnam or inputs to Laos, it appears that the enemy can continue to push sufficient supplies through Laos to South Vietnam in spite of relatively heavy losses inflicted by air attacks."

It is not known whether those 1969 assessments are applicable to the Nixon administration and the current bombing in response to Hanoi's invasion of the South. But they are becoming an issue between the President and his critics.

Gravel Disputed

Yesterday, Sen. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska, attempted to enter the National Security document into the public record on the Senate floor, charging that the bombing policy that he said had been proven wrong in 1969 was being rebuked.

Asked to comment on Sen. Gravel's charges, State Department spokesman Charles Bray said he did not think such charges were "fair or accurate criticism."

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WEATHER

	C	F
ALGERIA	14	57
ANDORRA	14	50
ANKARA	14	53
ATHENS	21	70
BELGRADE	21	70
BERLIN	6	43
BUDAPEST	18	68
CAIRO	34	97
CARACAS	13	55
COPENHAGEN	13	55
DAKAR	10	50
DUBLIN	15	59
EDINBURGH	15	59
FLORENCE	15	59
FRANKFURT	8	46
GENEVA	14	56
GRENADA	20	68
ISTANBUL	18	64
LAOS	17	63
LISBON	12	44
MANAMA	21	70
MOSCOW	8	46
MUNICH	11	52
NICARAGUA	14	57
NISSA	14	57
PARIS	11	52
PRAGUE	7	45
ROME	16	51
SOFIA	10	50

Young Warns On Value of Moon Rocks

Early Conclusions

'Ain't Good Science'

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 26 (UPI)—Apollo-16 commander John W. Young told eager scientists today to avoid jumping to conclusions about the astronauts' finds in the moon's highlands and to wait until the rocks get back to earth.

"It's too soon to be making any major conclusions about the region," Capt. Young told ground commander Tony England. "It just ain't good science."

Capt. Young, Comdr. Thomas K. Mattingly and Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke were on target for a parachute landing at 2:44 p.m. EST (1944 GMT) tomorrow in the Pacific Ocean, 1,500 miles south of Hawaii.

Mr. England, who is a geophysicist, told the astronauts that scientists have changed their ideas on the makeup of the moon landing area, and are beginning to think that Capt. Young and Col. Duke may have sampled rocks splashed out of the primitive lunar crust by the tremendous impact that created the Great Sea of Rain basin.

Geologists had thought that the Cayley Plains were a relatively simple volcanic lava flow.

"Just Too Soon"

"I'd like to wait until we get all the data in and take a look at it," Capt. Young said. "It's just too soon on hearsay and not having the real evidence and not having all the data analyzed."

The astronauts began their day at 8:32 a.m. (1332 GMT) and Capt. Young reported that their sleep during the night was good to better." He also said the ship's supply of peanut butter mysteriously vanished when the pilots stowed film cassettes in a food compartment.

"We're low in the peanut butter locker right now," he said.

The spaceship was slowly picking up speed on its last leg toward earth, accelerating under the pull of gravity. The recovery ship, USS *Ticonderoga*, was on station in the Pacific and the weather forecast was excellent.

"That's the best news we've heard in a long time," said Capt. Young of the forecast.

Scientists Get Ready

As Apollo-16 approached earth with 245 pounds of lunar rock and soil samples, members of the preliminary analysis team at the lunar receiving laboratory here stepped up preparations to get an early idea of what Capt. Young and Col. Duke found in three days of moon exploration.

Dr. W.R. Muehlberger, the mission geologist, said he thinks the astronauts could be bringing back the "real genesis rock" representing the primitive crust of the moon. The best bet, he said, for such a sample are pieces of the moonwalkers' chipped from a huge boulder on the rim of North Ray Crater, the largest and deepest crater man has examined on the moon.

One result that already has far-reaching implications is the astronauts' discovery of an unusually strong magnetic field at their lunar landing site. Dr. Palmer Dyal said this reinforced the controversial theory that the moon once had a molten core, since such an interior is needed to generate strong magnetic forces in a heavenly body.

During a television news conference, Capt. Young admitted today that he and his crew had serious doubts about whether they would be able to land on the moon last Thursday after trouble aboard the command ship, *Casper*.

During the 20-minute press conference they were asked what operational difficulties, besides language, would have to overcome in a proposed joint U.S.-Soviet manned space flight.

Capt. Young answered that "if language is a problem... I'd be glad to learn Russian. And I'm sure Charlie and Ken feel the same way."

Capt. Young wound up the press conference by quoting René Descartes, the 17th-century French philosopher and mathematician, after whom the high-langs region they explored was named:

"There is nothing so removed from us to be beyond our reach, or so hidden that we cannot discover it."

"That's the story of our mission so far," he said.

Bomb Defused At U.S. Consulate

AMSTERDAM, April 26 (AP)—A firebomb was found in the U.S. Consulate General here yesterday, but was disarmed before it could go off, police reported today.

A police spokesman said an employee of the consulate discovered "a suspicious package" in the waiting room and threw it out a window.

Police opened the parcel and found a firebomb set to explode an hour and a half later. Explosives experts dismantled the bomb. Police had no clues as to who planted the bomb or why.

E. German-Chinese Deal

BERLIN, April 26 (AP)—East Germany and Communist China have signed a barter trade and currency exchange agreement the official East German news agency, ADN, said yesterday.



ANOTHER LOSS—Sen. Edmund Muskie, with his wife Jane, in Philadelphia Tuesday after losing to Sen. Hubert Humphrey in the Pennsylvania primary. Sen. Muskie also lost in Massachusetts and was reported last night as ready to quit the race.

In Massachusetts and Pennsylvania

McGovern and Humphrey Win Primaries

(Continued from Page 1)

the elected-state Democratic officials and several members of the Massachusetts congressional delegation.

Despite his spending little time in the suburbs and university communities, Sen. McGovern reaped a rich vote harvest. He carried both a Harvard University precinct of Cambridge and a precinct in suburban Newton with 65 percent of the vote.

Sen. Humphrey based his Pennsylvania candidacy on support

from organized labor, which has 16 million members in Pennsylvania.

He also aimed his campaign at constituencies which have become traditionally his over 30 years in public life—senior citizens (1.2 million in Pennsylvania), blacks (1 million) and Jews (500,000).

Sen. Humphrey, in sharp contrast to Sen. Muskie, zoomed about the state as if in a frenzy, usually late for his scheduled stops, stopping his motorcades to shake hands if any more than four people were spotted anywhere, going flat out from early morning to late at night.

Sen. Muskie maintained his private style of campaigning, staying away from the handshaking, scheduling only a few events each day and spending much of his time in hotel suites or on the telephone.

Sen. McGovern concentrated, in his brief Pennsylvania visits, on stepping into as many media markets as he could, emphasizing that he believed Americans should get out of Vietnam immediately, then negotiate for release of prisoners of war, and that the system is stacked against the little man.

In between stops, Sen. Humphrey said he was cheered by his prospects for votes next Tuesday in Ohio, where, he said, he is "looking good," and in Indiana. He said he had spent only \$100,000 in Pennsylvania—"a pittance for so important a state."

Sen. Muskie's Pennsylvania campaign cost a reported \$200,000, while Sen. McGovern's was put at \$40,000.

Even before the polls closed in Massachusetts, Sen. McGovern was looking forward to further victories. He said yesterday afternoon that he expected that a Massachusetts win would help him achieve "either a strong second place or a win" over Sen. Humphrey next Tuesday in Ohio.

After Ohio, the next stop on Sen. McGovern's primary trail is Nebraska on May 9, where he is the early favorite. He said he would also make "a substantial effort" in the May 16 Michigan primary, where Gov. Wallace is expected to make a strong showing.

Sen. McGovern, who has drawn little public backing from party office-holders so far, said he expected "a number of endorsements" to come his way even before the showdown primaries in June in California and New York.

Asked specifically about the possibility of support from Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, Sen. McGovern said, "I'm hopeful that at some stage Ted will endorse my candidacy. I haven't asked him for an endorsement, but it would help... head off a lot of this talk about how we're going to deadlock this convention in order to open the nomination for him."

"I don't think he wants the nomination. He's been very straight-out about that," Sen. McGovern said. "I don't think he's playing any games. And certainly his name and influence on the McGovern effort would be helpful."

His Wisconsin victory and the withdrawal of New York Mayor John Lindsay—a potentially formidable challenger—all aided Sen. McGovern's winning effort. He came into Massachusetts two weeks ago, avowedly seeking a sweep of the 102 delegates, and devoted all but four of the past 13 days to campaigning here.

Sen. Muskie, meantime, made the opposite decision—to concentrate on Pennsylvania. He spent barely 72 hours on two quick Massachusetts visits in the past two weeks.

Sen. McGovern enjoyed a similar advantage in finances, with a Massachusetts budget of \$150,000, approximately three times the amount Sen. Muskie spent.

Still Another
Suit Filed
Against Irving

NEW YORK, April 26 (Reuters)—Clifford Irving and the McGraw-Hill publishing company yesterday were named as defendants in a \$7 million libel suit stemming from a book Irving wrote before his hoax autobiography of Howard Hughes.

The action was brought in State Supreme Court by Real Lessard, an art dealer now studying law in France.

In his suit, Mr. Lessard alleges that Irving's book "Fake"—published by McGraw-Hill—states that Mr. Lessard conspired with another art dealer, Fernand Legros, to sell forged works of art painted by self-admitted art forger Elmyr de Hory. In fact, Mr. Lessard says, neither he nor Mr. Legros knew the works were forged.

Contending that "Fake" was "false, untrue and defamatory," Mr. Lessard said that the book held him up to "public contempt, hatred, disgrace, infamy and reproach."

Transportation Strike
Affects All of Japan

TOKYO, April 26 (UPI)—Transportation workers throughout Japan launched a two-day strike for higher wages today, paralyzing travel in the nation.

Authorities estimated that the strike would affect 50 million Japanese commuters and travelers and possibly cause the worst transport crisis in the country's history.

The walkout shut down railway,

subway, bus and taxi services after last-minute negotiations failed to avert the strike. Officials said talks were continuing, however.

Nixons to Visit Connally Ranch Over Weekend

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—President and Mrs. Nixon will visit the Texas ranch of Treasury Secretary John E. Connally this weekend.

The White House announced yesterday that the Nixons will make an overnight trip to attend a Sunday supper at the ranch near Floresville, about 30 miles from San Antonio.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler

said he could give no further details about the trip. He did

not say whether Mr. Nixon

would make a call on former

President Lyndon B. Johnson,

who is recovering from a heart attack.

Turks Begin Talks To Find a Premier

ANKARA, April 26 (UPI)—President Cevdet Sunay began consultations with political leaders today to find a replacement for Nihat Erim, who resigned as premier nine days ago.

Called to the presidential palace first were Suleiman Demirel, who was ousted as premier by the military 13 months ago, and Ismet Inonu, 88, a 10-time premier.

Politicians have shown little enthusiasm to become premier and take on such major problems as satisfying the military leaders

and dealing with rising urban

guerrilla violence.

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Sniping. Bombing Continue**IRA Demands It Get a Voice In Any Peace Talks in Ulster**

BELFAST, April 26 (UPI)—The outlawed Irish Republican Army continued its campaign of violence today as it insisted on a voice in any peace talks in Northern Ireland.

A British Army spokesman reported two explosions and four sniper attacks.

Later, gunmen ambushed an army patrol in Belfast and an army spokesman said one soldier had been wounded.

Near Armagh, a soldier was killed and two were injured when their army truck overturned after the driver swerved to avoid a gang of youths hurling stones at the truck, the army said.

The militant Provisional wing of the IRA issued a statement demanding that it be represented at any talks designed to end 32 months of bloodshed which has claimed 316 lives in Northern Ireland's six counties.

"Those who have been actively engaged in spearheading the resistance will have to be represented at any genuine peace conference," the statement said.

It repeated the Provisional IRA's terms for ending its violence. These included immediate

withdrawal of British troops from the streets, political self-determination without British interference and amnesty for all "political prisoners" and those still on the "wanted" list.

Ten more men interned without trial were freed today. One of them was the husband of a woman who approached William Whitelaw, British secretary of state for Northern Ireland, in the street Monday and pleaded for her husband's freedom.

Mrs. Elizabeth McSheffrey confronted Mr. Whitelaw in Londonderry and asked about her husband, held for six months in the Long Kesh internment camp.

Mr. Whitelaw promised to look into the husband's case if the wife would "promise to keep him out of trouble."

Mr. Whitelaw has released 143 internees since his appointment in March, 34 of them in two days. About 830 men reportedly are still detained.

Troops came under fire at a shopping plaza in the Roman Catholic district of Andersonstown in Belfast, the army said. A sniper fired four shots into an

Armor-Plated Beds for British Troops in Ulster

BELFAST, April 26 (UPI)—British soldiers in Northern Ireland will soon be able to rest easier at night—in bulletproof beds.

An army spokesman said, "One of our units is housed in an old mill. The walls are extremely thin, and it is quite a regular occurrence for a sniper's bullet to enter one side of the room and whistle out the other."

The project, named "Operation Ironside," is being carried out by the Royal Engineers and consists of armor-plated sides around the men's beds.

area crowded with women and children.

The troops did not return fire for fear of hitting shoppers, the spokesman said. The incident occurred near the spot where a 29-year-old mother was killed six weeks ago during a battle between troops and gunmen.

Later, an army patrol chased gunmen who fired on it a few blocks away. The troops blocked the gunmen's escape route, an army spokesman said, and the men jumped out of their car and exchanged fire with the soldiers, then fled on foot.

In another development, Gerry Fitz, a Catholic member of the British Parliament, drew a six-month suspended sentence in Newry for breaking a government ban on public marches during a civil rights demonstration Feb. 6.

Obituaries**Arthur E. Summerfield, 73, Former Postmaster General**

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., April 26 (UPI)—Arthur E. Summerfield, 73, former U.S. postmaster general and a chairman of the Republican National Committee, died today.

Mr. Summerfield, a long-time power in national politics and those in his home state of Michigan, served as postmaster general during the presidency of the late Dwight D. Eisenhower, from 1953-1960. He held the GOP post in 1952 and also managed Gen. Eisenhower's presidential campaign.

His death occurred nearly two weeks after he entered Good Samaritan Hospital while vacationing here. Hospital officials said he was suffering from double pneumonia. Arthur E. (Bud) Summerfield Jr. reported his father's death.

After Mr. Summerfield delivered a block of Michigan votes to Gen. Eisenhower at the 1952 convention, he was named Republican national chairman. He directed Gen. Eisenhower's campaign, at the same time healing the wounds inflicted on the general's chief rival for the nomination, Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

With his election, Gen. Eisenhower named Mr. Summerfield postmaster general.

In his book, "U.S. Mail," Mr. Summerfield argued that the postal service "can and must be placed on a basis of paying its own way."

However, he said, "it is unlikely to achieve this basis as long as it remains at the mercy of some members of the Congress who will use their power over it to suit their political ambitions and purposes."

Capt. Lewis S. Sims Jr.

CORONADO, Calif., April 26 (AP)—Retired Navy Capt. Lewis S. Sims Jr., 58, who went on Adm. Richard E. Byrd's expedition to the South Pole in 1933-41, is dead.

Capt. Sims served 30 years in the Navy Medical Corps, retiring in 1969 as medical officer at Pacific Naval Air Force headquarters here. He died Friday in a San Diego hospital.

Dr. Frank L. Boyden

DEERFIELD, Mass., April 26 (AP)—Frank L. Boyden, 92, headmaster of Deerfield Academy from 1902 to 1968, died yesterday. Mr. Boyden built the academy

in 1902.

Pravda said that Mr. Castro

had been invited for an "official friendly visit" by the Soviet party and government.

Mr. Castro was last in the

Soviet Union in 1964. Since then,

relations between Cuba and the

Soviet Union have deteriorated.

However, they have improved

lately and Mr. Castro's visit

shortly after President Nixon's

visit was seen as an indication

of Russia's continuing concern

for Cuba.

Meanwhile the legislation itself

Heath Promises to Consider Unions' Formula on Disputes

LONDON, April 26 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Edward Heath agreed tonight to consider trade-union proposals for a new, independent conciliation procedure for labor disputes.

The proposals were presented at a meeting between Mr. Heath and leaders of the powerful Trades Union Congress.

Ostensibly the meeting was part of a series of top-level discussions on the economy. In fact, most of the agenda was abandoned as the union leaders voted anger over new industrial-relations legislation that the Conservative government has used in current rail and dock disputes.

Union leaders have been threatening to boycott procedures provided by the government's showpiece legislation, which provides for a compulsory cooling-off period in labor disputes and referral of issues to the newly formed Industrial Relations Court.

But tonight union representatives presented an alternative proposal for local conciliation panels to deal quickly with disputes.

The prime minister's office said Mr. Heath agreed to look into them and discuss them at a future meeting with union leaders, at an undetermined date.

Court Order

The Industrial Relations Court last week ordered railmen to call off a slowdown that had disrupted the nation's train services for a week. It also fined a dockworkers' union for its action in a separate dispute.

Railway chiefs and union spokesmen were expected to resume wage negotiations within a day or so during the temporary pause in the railway workers' slowdown.

Travellers found commuter trains running normally after exasperating delays and frustrations experienced during last week's work-to-rule and overtime ban, which caused widespread disruption of service.

Britain's 300,000 railway workers are pressing demands for a 16 percent wage increase against a 16 percent offer so far of 12.1 percent.

Meanwhile the legislation itself

has become a battleground between the Conservative government, intent on upholding the rule of law in industrial relations; and the trade-union movement, whose militant leaders are equally determined to maintain maximum pressure of action.

The Trades Union Congress, the labor federation representing Britain's nearly 10 million unionized workers, today beat back two moves by leftist union leaders which could have generated new heat between the government and the trade-union movement.

At a formal meeting, the TUC defeated a left-wing move to have union leadership continue its boycott of the Industrial Relations Court.

It also rejected a leftist attempt to scrub Mr. Heath. The militants had wanted union leaders to shun tonight's talks with the prime minister.

The talks mark the second round in a projected series of government-union discussions aimed at emphasizing conciliation and cooperation rather than confrontation.

Industrial relations is a sensitive area for the Conservative government, which came to power nearly two years ago set on taking a tougher line against what many of its supporters regarded as abusive trade-union power.

Now some union militants are calling the Heath government the worst in memory.

Magistrate Rules Sanders Was Suicide

CASTEL DEL FELS, Spain, April 26 (Reuters)—An examining magistrate ruled today that British film star George Sanders, 65, committed suicide Tuesday by taking barbiturates.

The magistrate closed the case following a postmortem hearing lasting half an hour. Police pathologist Juan Olivella said the cause of death was respiratory and circulatory paralysis caused by the ingestion of barbiturates.

Mr. Sanders' widow, actress Elizabeth Taylor, was present throughout the proceedings.

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HAWAII

Germany Grim and Anxious On Eve of Challenge to Brandt

(Continued from Page 1)
Democratic Union submitted a no-confidence motion against the government. Under the 1949 constitution, such a motion calls for immediate replacement of the chancellor, the assumption being that the opposition has enough votes to achieve this.

The nominal reason offered by Mr. Barzel for his bid was the victory Sunday of his party in the state elections of Baden-Wuerttemberg. But the issue on which he has been fighting the Brandt government almost since its inception is Mr. Brandt's policy of trying to normalize relations with the Communists of Eastern Europe.

Bonn's 1970 treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland were due for ratification votes next week, but it is now uncertain whether that schedule will be kept.

The Bundestag, or lower house, spent the earlier part of today in debate on the federal budget.

Apart from early skirmishing, the tone was much more sober than previous confrontations in the Bundestag during the two and a half years of the Brandt administration.

It was as if nearly every politician here had been subjected to an ice-cold shower. Josef Erler, the Free Democratic minister of agriculture, told the Bundestag he had been subjected to anonymous murder threats in the last two days. He warned against "a crisis of our state."

Chancellor Brandt, in one of his most persuasive speeches, appealed to his countrymen to "remain in emotions, not allow yourself to be provoked, and avoid unconsidered actions." Mr. Barzel, following him, appealed also for "domestic calm."

Mr. Brandt admonished: "A crisis in the heads of the opposition is not a crisis of the state by a long shot." West Germany, he said, "remains socially and economically one of the most stable countries in the world."

He said the opposition "will regret abandoning the virtue of patience" by having called for a no-confidence vote.

Thousands of workers and students had already taken their feelings into the streets.

Six hundred city workers marched in Frankfurt, blocking traffic and threatening a general strike, in the event that Mr. Barzel became chancellor. In nearby Offenbach, 600 transport workers went on strike, stopping streetcars and buses for a while.

19 on Indian Train Killed
NEW DELHI, April 26 (UPI)—A passenger train derailed today in southern India in an accident killing 18 persons and injuring 29, railway officials reported.



LISTENING—Christian Democrats Franz Josef Strauss (right) and Richard Stecklen in Bonn yesterday.

2 Germanys in Traffic Pact, East Hedges on Wall Passes

(Continued from Page 1)
eve of the West German parliamentary vote.

Like the Russians, the East Germans said they want Mr. Brandt to be able to ratify the treaties with Poland and Russia.

In a speech yesterday, Erich Honecker, leader of East Germany's Communist party, warned that if Mr. Brandt is ousted as a result of the Bundestag vote, the traffic talk would collapse along with other aspects of Mr. Brandt's Eastern policy.

"It's not my hill," said Karl Heinz Hansen, a 44-year-old Social Democrat from Dusseldorf. "I am going to vote with my bottom. I will be plumb enough to listen to the other side. But my conscience will be in my bottom and I will sit still when they call out my name." Many coalition deputies are expected to do the same.

These and many others of the 496 deputies facing tomorrow's "decision of conscience" as it is being called here, seem to dread the spirits stirred up by the unprecedented challenge to the duly elected government.

"We had bad experience with adventurism in the past," remarked a German journalist who has been here since the beginning of the postwar government, and he pointed out how Mr. Strauss screamed for "silence in this ball" Monday night in the Bundestag after the Barzel bid was approved.

"It reminded me of what we were taught in the Hitler Youth about the 'Fuehrer,'" he said. "When Hitler pulled out a pistol and fired a shot into the ceiling in the Buergerbraukeller in 1933 to make himself heard."

Mr. Kohl announced the relax-

ation on traffic through the wall after the conclusion of the traffic treaty had been announced.

The East German measures were not part of the East-West German treaty, but unilateral measures taken by the East German government.

Mr. Kohl said that East Germans would be allowed to visit West Germany on "urgent family matters." They have been barred from leaving since the Berlin wall was built Aug. 13, 1961.

Tass, the government's press agency, issued a statement branding as a falsification a set of alleged records of the 1970 negotiations leading up to signature of the pact, which in effect freezes existing frontiers in Central Europe.

Tass reflected apparent nervousness in official circles who transmitted the gist of its statement on the alleged treaty records as a "fiasco" over its international service for foreign clients.

The statement said:

"Tass is authorized to state that

Suspended Term In Slap to Brandt

MUNICH, April 26 (UPI)—A Munich court today handed down a three-month suspended jail sentence to a 23-year-old East German refugee who slapped Chancellor Willy Brandt.

The judge said Viktor Gislo had intentionally attempted to injure Mr. Brandt and had created a bad image of West Germany abroad.

Mr. Gislo lunged through security guards and slapped Mr. Brandt's face Sept. 24 as the chancellor walked along a Munich street. The young man said he did it to protest the Ostpolitik policy.

Meanwhile, President Nikolai V. Podgoryev, in accepting the credentials of a new West German ambassador here today, warned that "further progress in the relaxation of tension in Europe" depended on ratification of the Moscow-Bonn treaty as well as a similar pact between West Germany and Poland.

The West German envoy, Ulrich Sabine, told Mr. Podgoryev that the Bonn government assumes that

On Nonaggression Treaty

Russians Nervous About Debate in Bonn

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, April 26 (UPI)—The Soviet government showed growing nervousness today over the future of its relations with West Germany under the Bonn government, particularly on ratification of the Soviet-West German nonaggression treaty of 1970.

Moscow has been building the strategy of its European policy on an improvement of relations with West Germany under the Bonn government, particularly on ratification of the Soviet-West German nonaggression treaty of 1970.

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Germany will some day be re-united.

This unilateral declaration was designed to reassure West German opponents of the treaty, who regard it as a threat to German reunification. But the treaty's foes have not been placated and have demanded that language about reunification be made part of the treaty text. The Russians have been adamant against any revision.

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Bullfighters In Spain Call Strike May 1

MADRID, April 26 (UPI)—Spain's 1,200 bullfighters today decided to go on an unprecedented strike to press their demands for tax concessions.

The strike—or work stoppage, as the bullfighters prefer to call it because strikes are illegal in Spain—will begin May 1, the bullfighters' union announced after an extraordinary session. The decision was unanimous.

The strike would be the first in Spanish bullfighting history and could jeopardize Madrid's San Isidro Festival, which starts May 11 and is one of the top series in bullfighting.

First Transplant Of Full Hip Joint

BONN, April 26 (Reuters)—Doctors at Bonn University's clinic yesterday transplanted a complete hip joint for the first time in medical history, a university spokesman said.

The hip joint, taken from a dead person several weeks ago and stored in a deep freeze, was transplanted into a 17-year-old boy who is expected to be able to walk normally again, the spokesman said.

The three-hour operation, carried out by four doctors, was very successful, he added.

What can your banker tell you about industrial expansion in Hong Kong?

Can he tell you how the labor market is affected by the industrial expansion? Can he explain the need for Hong Kong's switch from entrepot trader to industrial exporter of electronics, plastics, and optical goods? Can he tell you how this diversification will influence its trade balance? How it will affect its domestic economic growth? And external payment position?

A Chaseman can.

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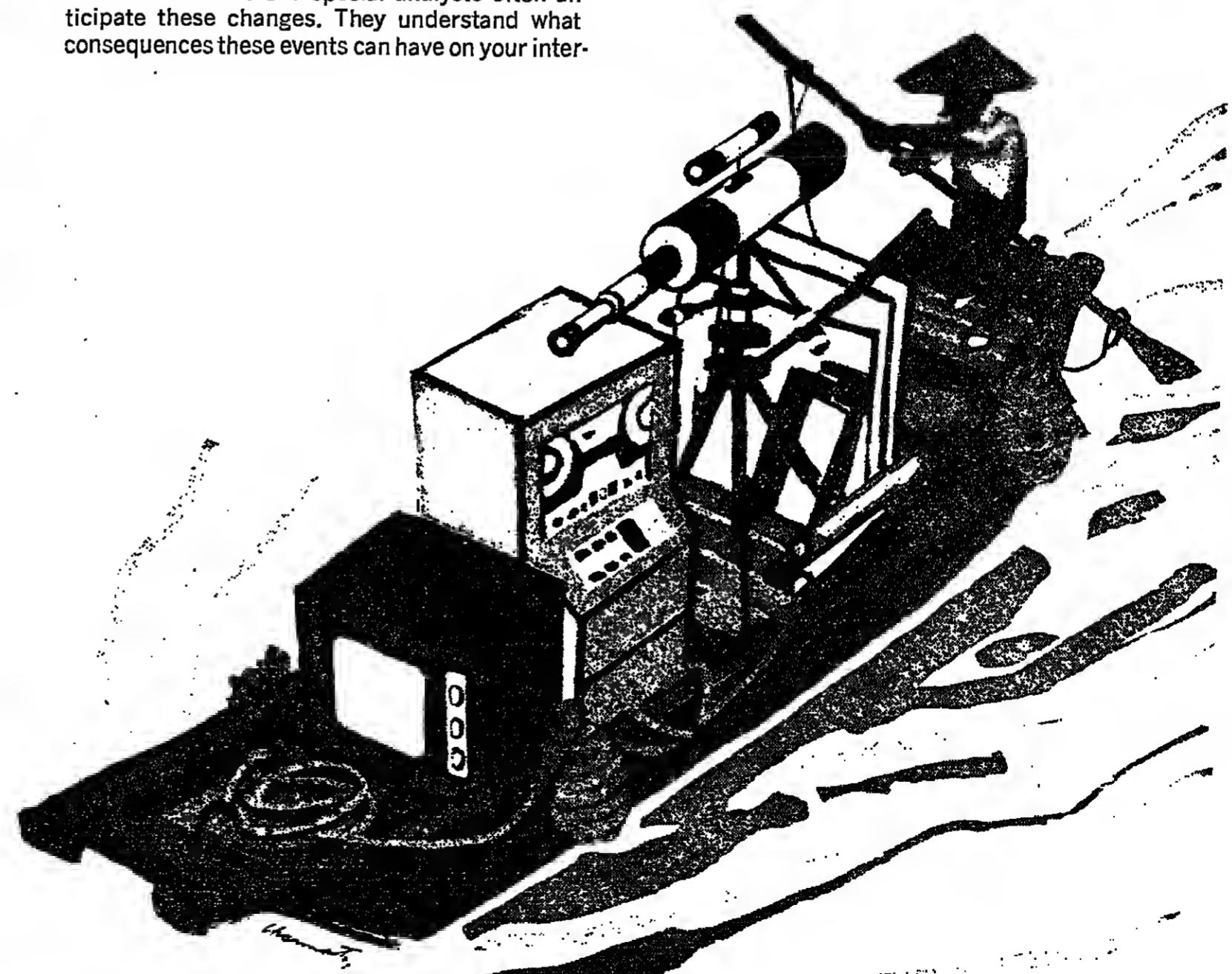
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Pristine hotel situated in a prime location overlooking the sea. All rooms have private bathroom, telephone and covered veranda. Roof terrace with swimming pool and bar. Restaurant. Portuguese and French cooking. Bar. Dancing with private orchestra.

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TAP
THE INTERCONTINENTAL
AIRLINE OF PORTUGAL

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Thursday, April 27, 1972 *

Nixon's War

By way of prelude to almost every speech he has ever made about the Vietnam war, President Nixon has been at pains to remind us, just for the record of the terrible legacy he inherited from the Democrats: over half a million Americans in a combat role; casualties running at the rate of more than 300 a week killed in action; no plan to "Vietnamize" the war or to bring our military forces home. There is some truth in this, of course; Mr. Nixon did fall heir to a heavy burden not of his making. But the roots of involvement reached back into a Republican administration of which he was a part. There was also a plan to end the war which Gen. William Westmoreland could have furnished the new Nixon administration because he had laid it all out as early as November, 1967. For better or worse, "Vietnamization" was already in the official lexicon. And far more important: the really big, tough decisions had already been made by President Lyndon Johnson when he refused in March, 1968, to go on down the road of "graduated response," and decided instead to end the bombing of the North and to deny for the first time the next big commitment of American troops. In short, the Johnson strategy had failed by January, 1969, and the country had begun to accept the real limits of a limited war.

* * *

That lesson was also part of Richard Nixon's legacy if he had chosen to accept it. He was a free agent, in a way that his predecessor had never been, and not just because he was a new President with a mandate to end the war. He was a free man in the most significant sense because he had inherited not a bureaucratic monolith hellbent on pursuit of a discredited and unworkable policy, but a bureaucracy divided; there were other voices saying sensible and realistic things, other forces at work in the big departments of government which were there for the President to hear and to use in the difficult business of turning the governmental apparatus around on a new course. But President Nixon did not listen to these voices and never told us about them because he did not wish, for his own reasons and out of his own geo-political concepts, to abandon the old goals of our Vietnam mission. He did not want to accept the hard consequences of the lesson other men had learned. Those on the outside could only guess at the division within the government, only hear snatches of the argument, only speculate about the depth of the carefully suppressed reservations which were held by important people in key agencies—until this week when the hard evidence finally became available. That is the real and immensely

profound significance of the "Kissinger Papers," the contents of which were revealed in some detail in this newspaper (and the International Herald Tribune). They tell us little that is directly relevant to the current situation. Rather, they describe an opportunity tragically lost. They tell us that by early 1969 only the very same people who had made most of the miscalculation which carried us up to March of 1968 with a big war and no solution, still believed that the war in Vietnam was winnable in any practical sense. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the military command in Vietnam, and the diehards in the Saigon Embassy still believed this. But there was a considerable body of opinion that believed otherwise, that was prepared to support and reinforce a new, more realistic and more promising approach to Vietnam. By and large, the secretary of defense and the State Department and the CIA believed:

* * *

That the South Vietnamese showed little prospect of ever being able to conduct their end of the war without extensive American military support including the use of air power and combat troops; that pacification wasn't working and showed little hope of working over the long haul; that B-52s were a doubtful asset except for close-in tactical support of combat operations; that there was something to be said for promoting accommodations on the local level, in the districts and villages and provinces, between the government people and the Viet Cong; that neither this country's standing in the world nor the fate of Southeast Asia hinged on the outcome of the Vietnamese struggle.

But Mr. Nixon ignored the best part of this counsel and so here we are, having dropped more bombs in the last three years than in all of the five years of the Johnson administration and having suffered more than one-third of all the American casualties that have been suffered in this war—and still with no solution. So it is no longer enough—now that we have seen the Kissinger Papers—to be told that this is not Mr. Nixon's fault because he didn't lead us into it. That's true; he didn't. But he had running room in early 1969—much more than we knew. And because he didn't use it, Mr. Nixon cannot be pictured any longer as the hapless prisoner of past policy. The message from the Kissinger Papers is plain. Just as the responsibility for the early Vietnam involvement and the later build-up may have been, progressively, Dwight D. Eisenhower's and John F. Kennedy's and Lyndon B. Johnson's, what we are now confronted with, for better or worse, is Richard M. Nixon's war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Road to Moscow

The White House released very little substantive information when it announced that Dr. Henry Kissinger on a four-day trip to Moscow had met with Soviet Communist party General-Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev and had discussed both the agenda for President Nixon's Moscow visit next month and problems arising from the current fighting in Vietnam.

It is not philanthropy on Moscow's part that made it willing to receive Dr. Kissinger and to firm up the arrangements for receiving President Nixon even while some of the bloodiest fighting in the Vietnam war is in progress. The political utility to President Nixon of a successful visit to Moscow has often been remarked upon. Less often discussed is the fact that the Soviet leaders have their own reasons for wanting the President to visit them and for securing some lessening of Soviet-American tensions.

One major factor is Moscow's pressing need to reassure the Soviet people that it is successfully countering the new relationship between Peking and Washington. For the Soviet public, a Nixon reception in the Soviet Union will help ease the expressed fears of a Sino-American alliance against the Soviet Union, fears raised by the Soviet

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Fighting in Vietnam

The Americans are worried: the South Vietnamese have fled without fighting on several occasions. The reliance on the South Vietnamese Army resistance to the Communist offensive displayed by the allied high command in Saigon is progressively giving way to pessimism and discouragement. Some units are fighting brilliantly, but others behave much less well. This impression contradicts the distorted image of the evolution of the struggle given by Saigon. A typical example of Vietnamization failure signaled by the Americans is the loss of Hoai An, a

—From France-Soir (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

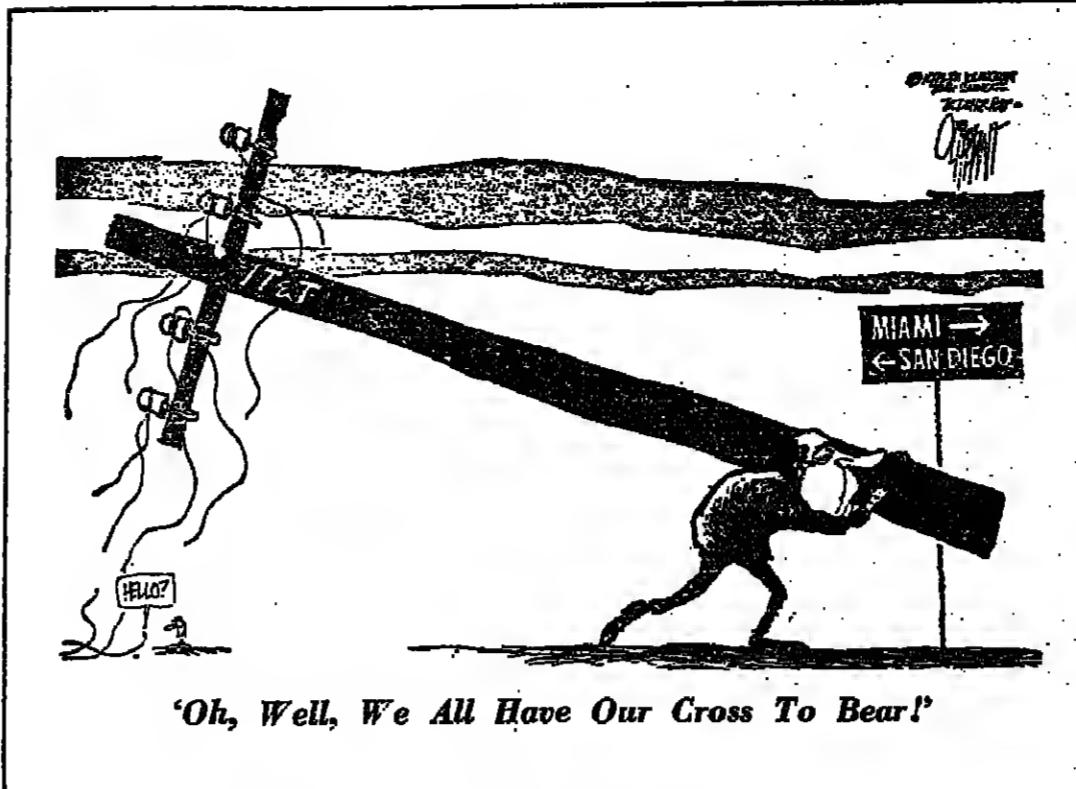
April 27, 1897

DUBLIN—A message from Mullingar states that the first skirmish between Free State troops and the Republican forces, or the irregular army as it is known here, took place yesterday afternoon. Shots were exchanged after a lorry containing Free Staters had been attacked in the market square. A battle lasting 15 minutes ensued, the Free State troops being quickly reinforced and taking six Republican prisoners. Other reports of violence still pour in.

Fifty Years Ago

April 27, 1922

DUBLIN—A message from Mullingar states that the first skirmish between Free State troops and the Republican forces, or the irregular army as it is known here, took place yesterday afternoon. Shots were exchanged after a lorry containing Free Staters had been attacked in the market square. A battle lasting 15 minutes ensued, the Free State troops being quickly reinforced and taking six Republican prisoners. Other reports of violence still pour in.



The Kissinger Story

By James Reston

NEW YORK—Henry Kissinger has got beyond the news. He is like most of the men of power in Washington: He is going to be left to the psychological novelties.

It is easy to criticize the role President Nixon has given Kissinger as principal foreign-policy adviser, negotiator and private spokesman in the White House. But leaving that aside for a moment, it is hard to deny Kissinger's obvious intelligence, unfailing discretion, and ceaseless energy.

His latest secret trip to Moscow, following on his quiet and meticulous preparation of the President's mission to Peking, is only the most dramatic illustration of the confidence and power Nixon has entrusted to him. And it is a tribute to them both that this confidential relationship endures despite Kissinger's insistence on expressing his independent judgments, even when these go against the President's inclinations and decisions.

'Palace Guard'

Just before the White House announced that Kissinger had been conferring for four days with Brezhnev and Gromyko in Moscow, Rep. Morris K. Udall, D. Ariz., made a report to the House Civil Service Committee in which he accused Nixon of building up a "palace guard" of White House advisers who shape national policy without having to answer to the Congress or the American people.

Well, it is true, and it is hard to deny, as Udall charged, that this growing system of private unaccountable power, protected by "executive privilege," goes against the spirit of separate and equal constitutional powers. Even Kissinger, who grappled with such questions as a professor at Harvard, would agree that this is a valid constitutional question.

But there are human as well as constitutional questions involved here, and given the President's assignment, which would go to somebody else if not Kissinger, Kissinger's performance is beyond anything any other White House side, from Roosevelt's Hopkins to Kennedy's Bundy or Johnson's Rostow, has been asked to sustain.

To master the details and complexities of the President's agenda in Peking and Moscow, to keep the summit meetings alive while American troops are in Taiwan and American bombers are over North Vietnam, to keep the fundamental differences straight and still find areas for agreement and common interest—all this is hard enough.

But Kissinger has taken on other responsibilities almost as delicate and arduous. Somehow he has managed to keep a narrow line of communication open to the President's critics in the universities, the Congress and the press. He has been loyal to the President without ignoring or evading the opposition or amounting bad faith on the part of those who oppose the war.

President Nixon has some high cards to play when he visits the Soviet capital; and, related to that visit, it would be surprising if the Kissinger trip to Moscow had not added another chapter to the history of secret diplomacy about Vietnam.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

And this has not been easy. He has been scolded and vilified by many of his former university colleagues and even by some of his oldest friends in the university community, but he has heard around the constitutional question and the charge that he was both powerful and unavailable by meeting privately with Chairman Yubert of the Foreign Relations Committee and other members of the Congress and submitting himself to the most searching questions.

Even in the heart of these endless crises over the war and trade and monetary policy in the world, he has found time early in the morning before breakfast or late at night to listen to the passionate anxieties of the world he lived in before he got caught up, almost by accident, in the world of White House power.

And always, as he has said many times since he came to Washington, because he believes it is possible to act in a crisis with a divided country, but it is not possible to lead and get at the heart of the nation's problems without more trust than we have now.

He has been asked many times why he serves an administration whose policies divide the nation, why use all this intelligence and energy for all this pointless misery and death? But, for all his doubts

about the bombing and his yearning for unity, he does not accept the premise and goes on believing in the President's objectives.

So many ugly things have been said about all this and even thrown in his teeth! He loves power, loves all the notoriety and the secret trips in the night, and the opportunity to put thought to action in the Kremlin and the Forbidden City (who wouldn't?), but through it all he has attempted many things most of his colleagues in this administration have avoided, and received a certain respect others have denied.

At the time of the invasion of Cambodia, two of his young men in the White House couldn't take it any longer, and not only resigned but felt that they had to explain to the press why. They stated their case but said they didn't want to be misunderstood. This was not an attack on Kissinger. They were going, but they felt it was important for him to stay and keep placing the options before the President as honestly as he always had.

All this is obviously subject to argument, beginning with Udall's question about whether even good and intelligent men should be given such power beyond reach of the Congress. But something still has to be said for Kissinger. How he performs this delicate and dangerous role is a miracle which defies physical and intellectual endurance. He felt confident about the President's visit to Peking because he had been there and probed the quality of Chou En-lai's mind. A couple of weeks ago he was worried about the Moscow trip because he had no feeling about Brezhnev. Now, presumably, he has. But how he goes on at this pace is a mystery, and intelligent and tough as he is, maybe even a danger.

We have a government now of men, not really of laws and accepted procedures. We have an alliance with Chou En-lai but not yet with China. But if this is the way it is to be, it is not Kissinger's fault, and he is a man. He is an instrument of the President, but he has played his role with astonishing courage, patience and skill.

The Theory of Jack Anderson

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—So I said to Jack Anderson: "Mr. Anderson, I'd like to know whether you believe that I have the right to go through your files and to disclose their content in my newspaper column?" And Jack Anderson said, "No, I don't think you have the right because I am not a public official."

And I said, with that succinctness for which I am famous: "a) The Supreme Court, in its rulings on libel, has pretty much dismissed the distinction between a public official and a public figure; b) there is no question about it that you, Mr. Anderson, are a public figure; indeed c) you are more influential than most public officials—so why, if you are entitled to see the files of Presidents and senators and cabinet ministers, why am I not entitled to see your files?"

To which Mr. Anderson replies—"Janey, I think—that okay, he'll show me his files, if I'll show him mine. To which I reply: No, I won't let you see mine, but my position is consistent, because I don't assert the right to see the private files of the President. But yours is inconsistent because you assert the right to see theirs, while denying them the right to see yours."

Conflict of Interest

So it went—so it goes—and it is very difficult indeed to wrest from Mr. Anderson the theory by which he exercises the right gleefully to disclose and to dwell upon the working papers of government officials. I tried another tactic:

Look, I said, I think you are right when you say that there is a conflict of interest as regards

the arrangement whereby the same man who classifies a document as confidential has the sole authority to declassify it, and I grant that that authority is usually exercised in a self-serving way. That is, public officials tend to release documents that make them look good, and suppress documents that make them look bad.

Now: Wouldn't you agree that by the same token there is a conflict of interest as regards your publication of secret documents?

Dead end.

Mr. Anderson's difficulty, as a theorist, is that he cannot accost the question of public privacy except in terms of evil-doing. Now it is absolutely and obviously and unmistakably clear that public officials are very frequently engaged in such evil activity as hypocrisy, cynicism, dissimulation, the whole bit.

There are 22 Democratic primaries on the schedule.

The next major tests come in Ohio and Indiana next Tuesday.

Humphrey is the favorite in Ohio, where he faces Muskie, McGovern and Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, and is leading in Indiana.

And no cause could be said to have gained much momentum.

Peter J. Camel, chairman of the Philadelphia Democratic Committee, which backed Muskie and apparently elected a large number of Muskie-pledged delegates, summed up the situation when he commented:

"This is a 22-inning ball game. We're only in the sixth inning. There have been a couple of home runs and a few men on first base. But you couldn't call it the end of the game."

Overall, the results seemed to

have moved the party closer to a two-way confrontation between Humphrey and McGovern, with Wallace more a disruptive force than a threat for the nomination. Yet no one was eliminated here, as was Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York in Wisconsin and Sen. Vance Hartke of Indiana and Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles in New Hampshire.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1972

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Japan Sees Its Reserves On Decline

Expect Drop in April Of Up to \$200 Million

TOKYO, April 26 (AP-DJ)—The Japanese Finance Ministry expects the country's official reserves of convertible currencies, gold, and special drawing rights to show a decline of between \$100 million and \$200 million at the end of April from the \$16,663 billion total recorded at the end of March.

This was disclosed by the ministry today at a meeting of the International Finance Committee, an advisory body composed of bankers, business men, and academicians, Japanese press reports said. Ministry officials confirmed the reports as being generally accurate.

In Flow Offset

The reports said that although another substantial current account balance of payments surplus is expected in April, the ministry expects this inflow of dollars to be offset by the following developments:

The Bank of Japan has deposited about \$200 million with commercial banks to help them repay overseas indebtedness.

The central bank has sold an additional \$200 million to commercial banks in line with a recent expansion of preferential export financing.

Bank of Japan intervention in the Tokyo foreign exchange market in April has been infrequent because special export loans extended to small business in December have been falling due, creating a demand for dollars.

The central bank bought an unspecified amount of medium and long-term U.S. bonds in April in line with the ministry's plan to increase the yield on dollars held by the government. Bonds with a maturity of over one year do not count in a country's official reserves under international accounting conventions.

A Bit Critical

Members of the committee were reported to have been somewhat critical of the government moves regarding Japan's reserves, saying that greater efforts should be made to correct the basic cause of excessive dollar inflows: the country's continuing huge trade surplus.

Japanese businessmen have recently criticized government measures to reduce the apparent size of the official reserves as counter-productive in some respects. For instance, they argued, large Japanese loans to the World Bank this year and last year have been an indirect stimulus to Japanese exports, as a good part of these funds is used by the recipient countries to buy Japanese equipment.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late and short interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges

April 26, 1972

Today Previous

Rate (\$ per £) 2.8160-62 2.8161

Doll. fr. (A) 44.18-20 44.18-18

Doll. fr. (B) 44.1160-1350 44.0880-115

Deutsche mark 3.1765-75

Canadian krona 7.6010-20 6.9990-88

Escudo 27.02-09 27.00-05

Fr. fr. (A) 4.8735-75 4.87-375

Fr. fr. (B) 5.0240-65 5.0330-63

Guilder 3.2187-97 3.2070-78

Israeli pound 4.20 4.20

Lira 384.0-385.30 384.0-380

Peseta 64.6350-53 64.50-54

Schilling 23.1260-145 23.1250-145

Sw. krona 4.7807-17 4.7800-40

Swiss francs 3.8620-30 3.8620-2605

Yen 303.95 306.49

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Ruling Irks Brown Boveri

Brown Boveri says it will contest "with every means available" a ruling by the U.S. Tariff Commission that the Swiss equipment manufacturer illegally dumped high-power transformers on the U.S. market. The ruling announced last week against Brown Boveri and other European and Japanese manufacturers resulted from a complaint filed in March 1970 by Westinghouse Electric Corp. Brown Boveri says the manner in which the commission's investigation was conducted and its interpretation of anti-dumping legislation convinced it that it had been accused "unjustly" of unfair price practices. The company adds it will contest any attempt to have a dumping duty imposed on its imports.

ENI Oil Output Halted in Libya

Oil production at Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi's Libyan concession has been completely halted following the Libyan government's ban on exports pending an agreement on crude prices, informed sources report. ENI began production last month at an initial rate 100,000 barrels daily and expected to reach 300,000 barrels daily by the end of 1972.

GE Wins U.K. Trademark Fight

General Electric Co. (GE), of the United States, has won its appeal to the House of Lords against a court decision that its trademark should be removed from Britain's trademark register. The removal had been sought by General Electric Co. (GEC), which contended that the GE trademark would be confused with its own. The Lords held that while the court was correct in finding that the GE and the GEC trademarks were likely to be confused, it did indicate it will probably cost less than comparable machines.

New EEC System May Multiply Credit

ZURICH, April 26 (AP-DJ)—The decision of the European Economic Community and its future members to limit fluctuations among their currencies is likely to weaken an already tenuous control over the money supplies inside Europe, some observers suggest.

There is already evidence that uncontrolled expansion of the Eurodollar market in the past few years contributed to the rise in European business activity, inflation and stock prices.

Some analysts predict more of the same will occur under the new EEC currency arrangements, though the culprit this time might be the deutsche mark or sterling, and not the dollar.

Basically, what the European nations have done is to put their currencies on a similar basis to the dollar. The currencies will be used for intervention in foreign exchange markets; some perhaps more than others will be held as central bank reserves, thus serving the function of a reserve currency.

Some observers believe the system will promote the use of European currencies in the same way as Eurodollars, broadening the possibility of a multiplication of credit by the international banking system.

In any given country, a Eurocurrency loan simply represents lending in a foreign currency.

One reason for believing that such loans will proliferate among the various EEC currencies is that the foreign exchange risk will be less.

Another reason is that in order for European banks to take advantage of the arbitrage possibilities of the new system, they must maintain balances in each currency they deal in, which would also permit them to lend the balances in the form of Eurobonds.

The dollar's uncontrollability, at least until the United States achieves a reasonably strong external position, will probably put unusual strains on international trade, it says.

It warns of continued dangers of protectionism and the possible emergence of economic blocs, and urges members to agree on a reduction of tariff and other trade barriers.

Growth of the real gross national product in major member countries is set to increase steadily up to the second half of 1973. By then, the United States, Canada and Britain, which now have considerable unemployed resources, are likely to have moved nearer full employment, the report says.

Although inflation is likely to be significantly more moderate in the next year or so, the rate will continue to be uncomfortable high, the report adds.

Trade Surplus Drops in March In W. Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, April 26 (AP-DJ)—West Germany had a March trade surplus of 1.83 billion deutsche marks, down from 1.76 billion DM in February and from 1.98 billion DM in March, 1971, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

In the first quarter of 1972, the West German trade surplus amounted to 4.508 billion DM, up from 3.662 billion in the 1971 period.

On the basis of preliminary returns in services and transfer balances, the current account position in the payment balance showed a March surplus of 200 million DM compared with a surplus of 400 million marks in February and a 900 million DM surplus in March, 1971, the office said.

On the same basis, the first-quarter current account balance showed a surplus of 300 million marks down from 700 million marks in like 1971.

March exports totaled 12,904 billion DM, up from 11,894 billion marks in February and 12,896 billion marks in March, 1971. Imports totaled 11,244 billion DM, comparing with 10,132 billion in February and 11 billion DM in the like month a year ago.

First-quarter exports were 35.2 billion DM, up from 33.1 billion in the like 1971 period, while imports rose to 30.7 billion marks from 29.5 billion in the 1971 first quarter, the office reported.

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INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1972

Page 9

U.S. 'Leading' Prices Firm Slightly on Wall Street

Index Rises

9% in March

February Gain Revised Upward to Show .7%

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)

—The government's list of leading economic indicators showed a strong gain last month, pointing the way to continued economic expansion, the Commerce Department said today.

A department composite index of leading indicators, which tends to presage how the economy will fare in the future, increased by 0.9 percent in March, up from the upward-revised February advance of 0.7 percent.

Harold C. Passer, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, said the index has increased an average of about 1 percent per month in the last six months. It is "a clear signal that economic expansion will continue."

Of the eight indicators available for March, five improved and three declined.

Improving were industrial material prices, stock prices, new factory orders for durable goods, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, and the ratio of prices to unit labor costs.

Mr. Passer noted that the index, which moved to 136.1 percent of the 1967 average, has failed to gain only once in the past 17 months.

Economists say the indicators usually go up and down ahead of a movement in the economy, but the index is not regarded as the most reliable measure of economic trends.

The indicators declining in March were initial claims for unemployment insurance, the average work week, and building permits.

The increase was larger than the one recorded in the second

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)

—Stock prices steadied somewhat today, following two days of broad setbacks on the New York Stock Exchange. The Dow-Jones industrial average edged up 0.45 to 946.84.

The partial recovery came on the heels of two sessions that saw 1,000 or more declining issues, while the biggest drop in the Dow came to more than 17. The deteriorating military situation in Vietnam was cited as a leading cause for the setback in stock prices.

As a result, a sort of "waiting-for-Nixon" atmosphere dominated trading today as volume held to a moderate pace of 17.71 million shares. There was conjecture as to what President Nixon would say in his televised report to the nation on Vietnam tonight.

Indicative of the market's weakened technical position was the imagination of investors.

With the new cameras the photographer can take five finished pictures in less than 10 seconds.

Eastman Kodak rose 1 3/4 to 131 in active trading, after dropping 2 1/4 yesterday.

Kodak plans to introduce a new instant film for use in Polaroid cameras and is also making "solid progress toward an

Investors Await Nixon's Address

the reading of 19 yearly highs and 104 lows. There were 97 highs and 93 lows just one week ago.

Polaroid was the Cinderella stock of the market, shooting up 7 1/4 to 131 in active trading, after dropping 2 1/4 yesterday.

Newspaper accounts of the new "systems of color photography" demonstrated at Polaroid's annual meeting apparently caught the imagination of investors.

As a result, a sort of "waiting-for-Nixon" atmosphere dominated trading today as volume held to a moderate pace of 17.71 million shares. There was conjecture as to what President Nixon would say in his televised report to the nation on Vietnam tonight.

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Kodak plans to introduce a new instant film for use in Polaroid cameras and is also making "solid progress toward an

in-camera processing system" of its own.

Alaska Interstate, plummeting 4 3/4 to 46 3/8, ranked both as the volume leader and as the market's biggest percentage loser. Its drop was touched off by the company's announcement that merger talks have ended with Virginia International Co.

During the week, the stock ran up 3 5/8, fueled by the merger discussion and hopes for the trans-Alaskan pipeline.

Tandy fell 1 1/2 to 43 1/4 on the active list, after showing a gain in 8-month profits to \$1.20 a share from \$1.14 a year ago.

Federal National Mortgage, also on the active roster, rose 1 3/8 to 23. The stock is a current recommendation of Burnham & Co.

U.S. Steel dropped 1 to 155 5/8. This was in response to sharply lower profits issued after the close of trading yesterday. "Big Steel" sold at a record price of 103 7/8 in 1969.

Textron Instruments, one of the new highs, rose 3 to 152 1/2. It climbed 8 last week after showing improved quarterly profits.

Meanwhile, once again the American Stock Exchange index slid downwards, and dropped to 27.97, down 0.05. However, in the OTC market the NASDAQ index gained 0.11 to close at 139.23 in what brokers called "moderate" trading.

U.S. to Help U.K. Repay IMF Loan

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)

—U.S. Treasury Under Secretary Paul Volcker said today he is hopeful that arrangements can be completed "within the next few days" for a British government loan repayment to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Mr. Volcker indicated that the United States is considering a currency drawing from the IMF to facilitate the repayment of about \$1 billion in British borrowings.

Mr. Volcker did not say how large a currency drawing the United States might make at the IMF to provide the British with acceptable foreign currencies in exchange for dollars as part of the loan repayment package.

The official also indicated that a new group of 20 nations will be created within a few weeks to discuss international monetary reforms.

Company Reports

Amstar

First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions). 15

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Tokyo Exchange

April 26, 1972

Price

The weekly net asset value of
Tokyo Capital Holdings N.V.
on 27-4-72 was U.S. \$27.90
Listed on the
Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information:
Pforsen, Heldring & Pierson
Hengeloche 214, Amsterdam

Asahi Glass ... 161 Nippon El. Wks 509
Japan Camera ... 183 Mitsubishi Hys Ind. 75
Dai Kyo Print ... 372 Mitsui Corp. ... 241
Dai Nip. Ind. ... 403 Mitsubishi & Co. ... 283
Dai Nip. Photo ... 418 Mitsubishi & Co. ... 283
Daiichi ... 112 Nippon Elec. ... 174
Honda Motor ... 226 Sharp ... 225
Itoh ... 372 Shiseido ... 1240
Japan Airlines ... 381 Sony Corp. ... 1450
Japan El. Ind. ... 385 Suntory Corp. ... 1450
Kao Soap ... 491 Taisei Marine ... 203
Kirin Brewery ... 278 Takata Chem. ... 203
Kematsu ... 200 Taiyo ... 73
Kubota L. Wks 276 Tokyo Marine ... 514
Matsu E. Ind. 688 Toyota Motor ... 600

Total sales 1,675,948 shares.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on April 26, 1972

Bid Ask Bid Ask Bid Ask Bid Ask
NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which securities are bought and sold (net asset value) or bought (value charge) Wednesday.

Bid Ask Bid Ask Bid Ask Bid Ask

Admirals Fund ... 2.27 N.L. ... 2.27

Eldridge ... 1.77 14.52 Cus 1 ... 8.38 9.18

Eaton & Howard ... 1.24 Cus 2 ... 1.24 1.24

Balen ... 10.17 11.11 Cus 3 ... 1.24 1.24

Grif ... 17.74 19.42 Cus 4 ... 1.24 1.24

Gruhl ... 13.26 14.53 Cus 5 ... 1.24 1.24

Horn ... 1.24 1.24 Cus 6 ... 1.24 1.24

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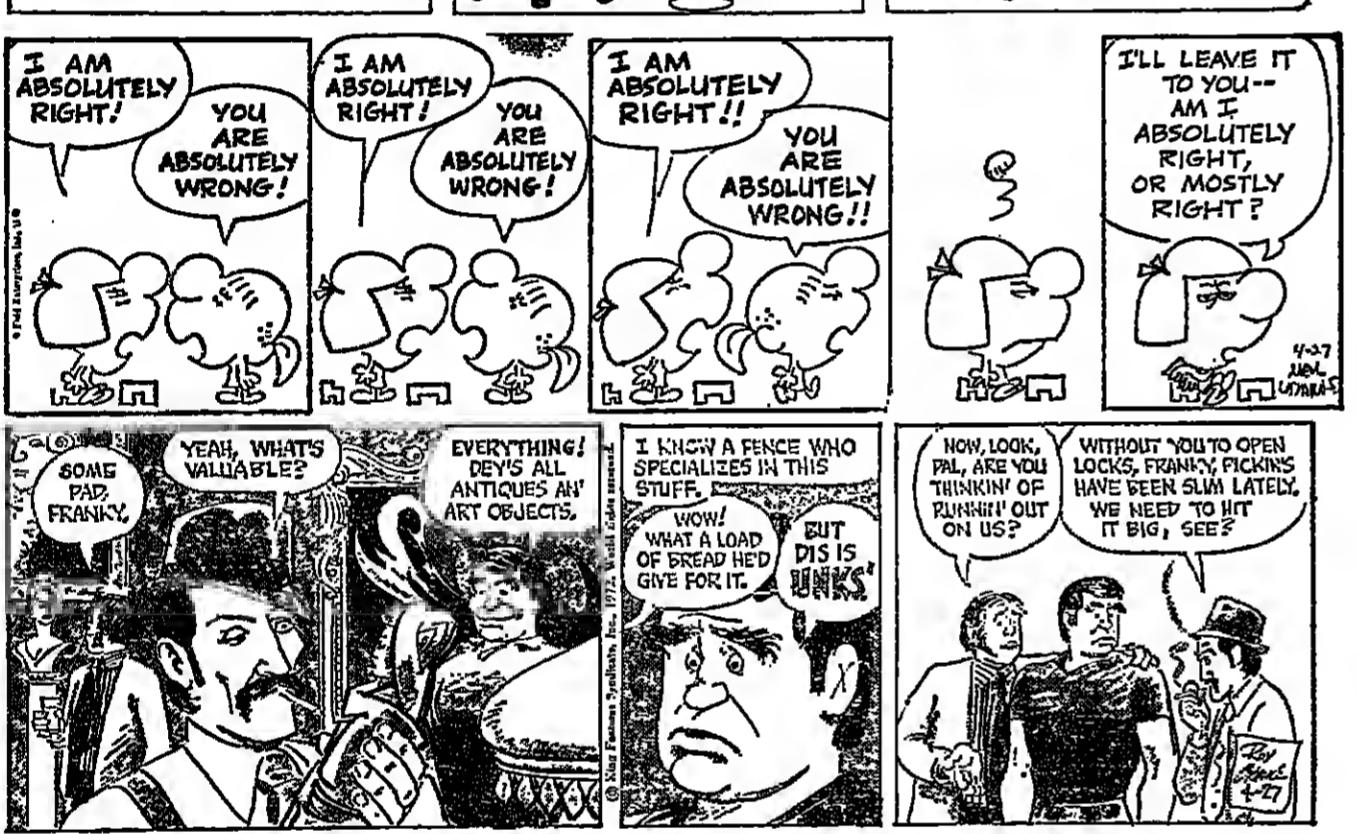
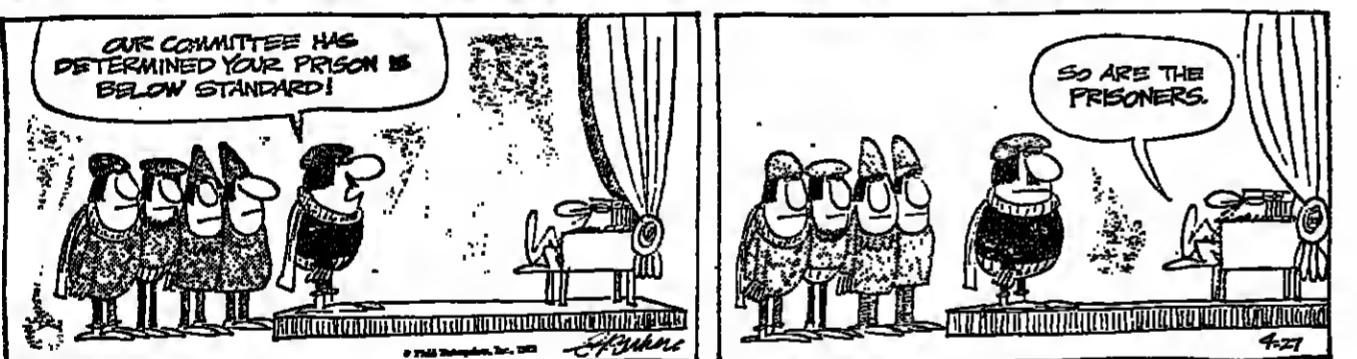
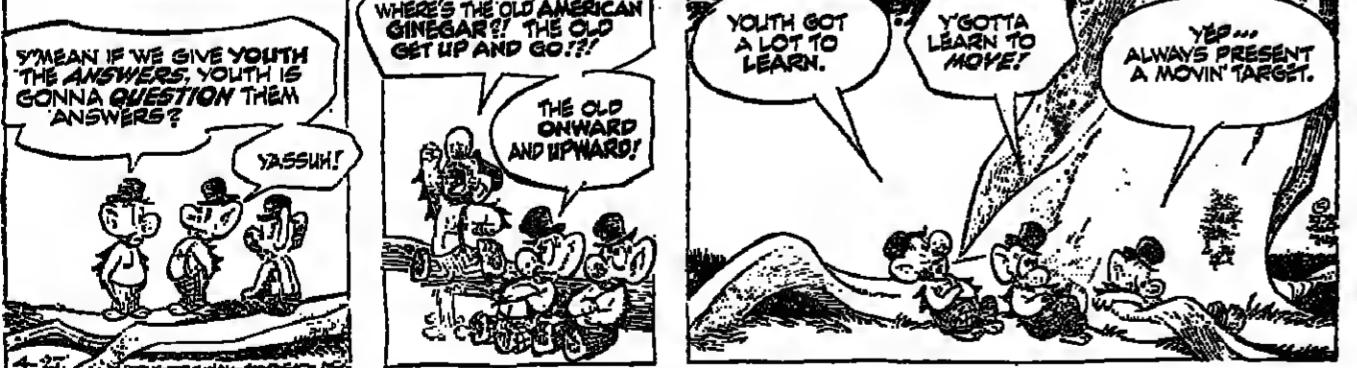
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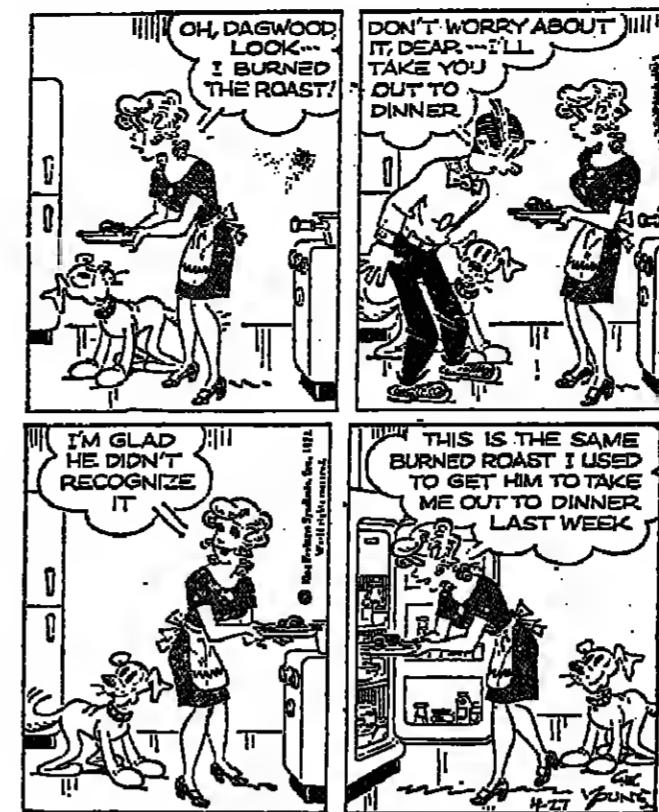
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Many contracts that seem to have good chances of success, judging from the offensive bidding, do not look as promising when the opposing bidding is taken into account.

On the diagrammed deal, for example, South's six spades depend largely on the spade finesse, a 50 percent chance. However, considering that East opened three hearts pre-emptively, chances are much less than 50-50 that he has the spade king. Fortunately for the declarer, he had a few other possibilities and was able to capitalize on one of them.

After East opened with three hearts, South bid three spades and West tried four hearts. North judged that six spades would be a reasonable gamble opposite a partner who could bid vulnerable at the three-level, and the auction ended there. Some players would have settled for a slam invitation as the ace-king of hearts surely represented du-

plication opposite a singleton or void in the South hand.

Against six spades West led the heart two, declarer played the king from dummy and discarded a diamond from his hand. He then led the spade five to his jack. When West won with the king, slam prospects looked very poor, but the choice of return helped: the diamond six.

East should have judged that South's ace was bare at this point—even if South had begun with ace-eight-five. East still should have checked, since the five was due to be discarded on the heart ace. Instead he helped in his turn by putting the jack on dummy's nine.

Now it was a simple maneuver for the declarer to avoid a club loser by drawing trumps ending in dummy and ruffing out the diamond king—it was fairly clear after West's shift to diamonds, at the third trick, that he held nothing significant in that suit.

South did not even need the winning club finesse to make the slam since there were now enough discards available in the dummy.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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Hunt Says 'Game's Truly Open'

Tennis Dispute Is Settled As WCT and ILTF Agree

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, April 26.—The International Lawn Tennis Federation (ILTF) and Lester Hunt's Dallas-based World Championship Tennis (WCT) have ended their feud today over the participation of professionals in open tennis tournaments.

The world's top tennis stars will probably return to the U.S. Open at Forest Hills, N.Y., this year, and to the All-England Lawn Tennis tournament at Wimbledon in 1973.

The game's now truly open and WCT's goals are intact," Hunt said at a news conference today. He said his 32 contract pros would not play at Wimbledon this season because of other commitments, but since there is no conflicting tournaments during the

Forest Hills event, Hunt said, "I see no reason why they [the pros] shouldn't play there, if the ILTF agrees."

Wimbledon, which begins on June 26, conflicts with a WCT event scheduled in St. Louis.

The long-running dispute between the ILTF and the WCT over financial guarantees to WCT players came to a head last July when the ILTF, at its annual meeting in Stresa, Italy, decided to ban WCT players from ILTF tournaments.

The ban started on Jan. 1 of this year.

But today a new formula was announced under which players will be free to compete anywhere. Hunt said that as the contracts of his players run out, they will not be renewed, and then he will

offer no guarantees. Cliff Richey of Sarasota, Fla., who signed the most recent contract with WCT, is due to leave Hunt's payroll in four years time.

Instead, Hunt will spend four months each year staging tournaments with prize money totaling about \$1.25 million. For these events, he will pay "sanction fees" to the ILTF. The ILTF will promote tournaments for the other eight months of the year.

Prize Money

Allan Heyman, the Danish-born president of the ILTF, sat beside Hunt at the conference and said he envisaged between \$3 and \$4 million in prize money every year.

"There will be a helluva lot of money around for the top 120 players in the world," Heyman said.

Concerning the Davis Cup, Heyman said it was unfortunate that the tournament is run independently of the ILTF.

"It will be up to the Davis Cup nations to decide whether WCT players can play," Heyman said.

Hunt commented: "I see no reason why they shouldn't [play in the Davis Cup]. From now on, these players will observe ILTF regulations, within the terms of their contractual obligations to me."

The ILTF and WCT agreed, in effect, to split up the year between them. The ILTF will control eight months and the WCT will run the other four, staging events in Europe as well as the United States.

Then, the Knick coach was Joe Mullaney. Now it's Bill Sherman.

Then, although Red Holzman was already the Knick coach, he had just become general manager and the gathering of that team was essentially Eddie Donovan's work. The present Knicks are the product of Holzman's player procurement policies as well as of his coaching.

The Knicks, Lakers—Then And Now

By Leonard Koppett

LOS ANGELES, April 26 (UPI)—Just two years and two days ago the New York Knicks and Los Angeles Lakers began a four-of-seven series for the championship of the National Basketball Association, a series the Knicks won in seven games. In the process, they lifted pro basketball to previously untouched heights of national interest and marketability.

Tonight, the same two teams will begin another series for the same title—but with an astonishing number of differences on both sides.

Then, the Knicks were slight favorites. Now the Lakers are heavily favored, with only the Knicks themselves and those who have followed them closely convinced that they have a real chance.

Then, the Laker coach was Joe Mullaney. Now it's Bill Sherman.

Then, although Red Holzman was already the Knick coach, he had just become general manager and the gathering of that team was essentially Eddie Donovan's work. The present Knicks are the product of Holzman's player procurement policies as well as of his coaching.

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Art Bischwald

Female Hurricanes

WASHINGTON—The National Hurricane Center has just released 14 feminine names for this year's storms. They are Agnes, Betty, Carry, Dawn, Edna, Felice, Gerda, Harriet, Irene, Jane, Kara, Lucile, Mae and Nazine. The names, according to the NHC, are picked by computer and no slurs are intended.

But some women in organizations have complained about our weather people naming hurricanes after women. I spoke to Prof. Fritz Folgerhammer, one of the leading hurricane watchers in the United States, who said that while he is sympathetic to the complaints of some women, he feels it is impossible to describe hurricanes except in feminine terms.

"How do you explain that?"

"Well, women tend to store up tremendous atmospheric pressure during the daytime when they are dealing with the house and the children. As soon as the husband comes home from work, all this pressure is suddenly released, causing large vertical circulations on all the frontal zones. During these storms most men try to head for the basement for safety, but they very rarely make it."

"So that's why they decided to name hurricanes after women?"

"I don't want you to think it was premeditated. What happened was that quite some time ago a weatherman named McAlpin stationed down in Key West spotted a hurricane coming up from Cuba. He immediately called his superior in Miami to report it. The superior asked him to describe the hurricane to him, and McAlpin, without thinking, said, 'It looks just like my wife, Gretchen.'"

"Then there was nothing sexist in the decision?"

"Of course not. We're all serious people. Everyone knows a hurricane is a feminine phenomenon. There is no other scientific way to describe it. When we get a protest about naming a hurricane after a woman, it inevitably comes from someone who has never personally seen one."

"The hurricane as you know, is a storm over water attaining diameters of several hundred miles, following a curved path away from the equator. When fully developed, these tropical cyclones can cause untold damage to shipping and the shoreline. The cold, dry air mixing with the warm, moist air and moving in a circular pattern can come up without warning. Any man who is married can appreciate why we have named our hurricanes after women."

"It does seem to fit," I agreed.

"We name our hurricanes in hopes of personalizing them so people will pay attention to where the hurricanes are going. If we named them after men, no one would care about them until it was too late. If you called your hurricanes Max or Charley or Arthur or Spike, they would be ignored. But when you say hurricane Agnes is on her way, people immediately start battening down the hatches."

"You're saying that people are more afraid of women than they are of men?"

"Yes, especially during storm conditions. An angry woman is like a hurricane. When the

superior sent a message to Washington on his telex announcing that a hurricane named Gretchen was about to hit the Florida coast. This information was released to the press who, in the past, had refused to give much space to hurricanes. But now with a name on it, a feminine name at that, all the papers picked up the story. The weather people were so pleased they decided to name all their hurricanes from that day on after women."

"Then there was nothing sexist in the decision?"

"Of course not. We're all serious people. Everyone knows a hurricane is a feminine phenomenon. There is no other scientific way to describe it. When we get a protest about naming a hurricane after a woman, it inevitably comes from someone who has never personally seen one."

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